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PACT MILITARY COUNCIL TO MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU191020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/4/1983 -- Over the third decade of April 1983 Bucharest will host an ordinary meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, that will look into certain problems of the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces in light of the decisions made during the conference of the Political Consultative Committee and during the meeting of the Committee of Defence Minister of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty, held in Prague, 1983.

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON 'ARAFAT VISIT PUBLISHED

AU181124 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

["Announcement on the 15 April Visit to Bulgaria of Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution"]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, paid a friendly working visit to Bulgaria on 15 April 1983.

During the talks between the two leaders, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, a profound exchange of opinions took place. It was related to the dangerous situation which was created in the Middle East as a result of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian resistance movement, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic, and to the ways and means of reaching a lasting, peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian issue being the basis of the conflict.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov confirmed the principled and steady position of the PRB on the comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict, whose integral parts are: implementing the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own independent state on Palestinian soil under the PLO leadership, as well as for the Palestinians to return to their native places in accordance with the UN resolutions on this matter. He again expressed the combat solidarity and comprehensive support of the BCP, the Bulgarian Government, and the entire Bulgarian people for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the other Arab peoples against the collusions of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and its vanguard, the PLO, in defense of the irrevocable national rights of the Palestinian people against the continuing Israeli aggression and the increasing imperialistic aggression in the internal affairs of the Middle East peoples. He stressed the determination of the Palestinian resistance movement to continue to oppose by all means and forces the attempts of imperialism and Zionism, and their proteges, to destroy the unity of the PLO and the Arab countries, and to isolate the Palestinian national liberation movement from its natural allies, the Arab countries, the countries of the socialist community led by the USSR, and all world democratic and progressive forces. Yasir 'Arafat condemned the policy of separate deals and especially the Camp David deal, as well as other deals aimed against the vital interests of the Palestinian people, ignoring the PLO and rejecting the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to create their own Palestinian state. He noted that the PLO will cooperate in creating a confederation between the future independent Palestinian state and Jordan, something treated with understanding by the Bulgarian side.

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat expressed deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the PRB, and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, for the constant fraternal help and selfless comprehensive support rendered to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two leaders stressed that the present militaristic course of the United States, aimed toward establishing military superiority through intensifying the arms race and creating ever more destructive nuclear weapons of mass destruction, is the main source of tension and military danger in various regions of the world, including the Middle East.

While exchanging opinions on the situation in the Middle East the two leaders decisively condemned the U.S.-supported Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the barbarous actions of the aggressor on Lebanese territory and the cruel genocide against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, as well as the course pursued by the United States of increasing its political and military presence in the Middle East. It was stressed that the events in Lebanon are a direct consequence of the Camp David separate deal, and the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement, and a new proof of the anti-people and reactionary policy of imperialism and Zionism, and their proteges, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian and Arab national liberation movement and restoring the imperialistic domination in this vitally important part of the world.

They confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people and expressed their support for their right to use all means in order to terminate the Israeli occupation. The two leaders insisted on an immediate halt to the Israeli aggression and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the entire territory of Lebanon, in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution, and a guarantee for the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of the country.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that the unwillingness of the Israeli Government to take into account the UN decisions on the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem is a result of the full support rendered by the United States to Israel. They stated that the recently increased tension in the Middle East is a result of the continuing Israeli aggressive policy against the Palestinian resistance, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The two leaders decisively expressed their opposition to all attempts to revive the doomed Camp David agreement in accordance with the strategic interests of the United States and Israel. They stressed that the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the obligatory and equal participation of the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine, is a real alternative to the backstage machinations which are leading toward increasing tension in the region and new military conflicts. The two leaders highly evaluated the basic principles of solving the Palestinian issue and the Middle East conflict adopted by the Arab leaders' summit in Fes, and noted that these principles coincide with the USSR proposals of 15 September 1982.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Yasir 'Arafat stressed that all attempts in whatever form to weaken the alliance of the Palestinian and Arab national liberation movement with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are directed against the interests of the Arab peoples and damage their struggle against imperialism and Zionism. They stressed that with the alarming situation recently created in the Middle East, the strengthening of Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO and the strengthening of the all-Arab solidarity and unity of action in the struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty, and vital interests of the Arab peoples against Israel's expansion and imperialism's neocolonial policy acquire special significance.

The two leaders highly evaluated the development of Bulgarian-Palestinian relations to date and decisively expressed their support for further strengthening and expanding them in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Palestinian peoples.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side. On the PLO side the talks were attended by Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat; Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, director of the PLO information department, and Samih 'Abd al-Fatah, permanent representative of the PLO in Bulgaria.

REAGAN BACKS MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLAN

LD192236 Prague CTK in English 2036 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today backed the recommendation of the Commission on Strategic Forces that 100 new planned MX missiles be deployed in existing Minuteman missile silos.

The President previously supported a conception that these new destructive strategic missiles were concentrated on a very narrow strip of land. The fact that he hurried to accept the commission's decision proves that he does not care much about the way of deploying the missiles but wants to start their production and deployment as soon as possible.

The U.S. Congress has 43 days to study the President's proposal for the deployment of the missiles and to approve the means necessary for their production. One 10-warhead weapon is to cost up to 20 million dollars and the whole MX project will amount to at least 50,000 million dollars.

As usual, Reagan tried to justify his proposal for the production and deployment of new destructive weapons by absurd arguments that the "deterrent force" of the U.S.A. will make the Soviet Union agree on the limitation of strategic arms. He again made it clear that he intends to negotiate with the USSR both on strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe only from the position of strength.

Reagan also backed another proposal by the commission to develop a new, more mobile inter-continental "Armadillo" missile that could be ready to replace the MX missiles during the 1990's.

CHNOUPEK, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER CONFER

LD192109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Japan, today met Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the further development of relations between the two states and the international situation.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SRV

AU191347 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 83 p 6

[Commentary "from our Hanoi correspondent" Bohuslav Borovicka in the column "Notes": "They Have Not Learned Anything"]

[Text] During the last few days Chinese units have committed several serious provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, including opening fire with mortars and undertaking armed forays into Vietnamese territory. The communique issued toward the end of last week in Hanoi points out that, under the influence of these hostile acts, the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border has again sharpened. In this way, after a certain calming-down in the last 2 months, the situation is returning to the dangerous "normal" state which has reigned these past 5 years.

Beijing's increased hostile activities of the last few days are obviously connected with the recent events on the Thai-Kampuchean border. With the active assistance of the Thai Army, the Pol Pot followers attempted to invade Kampuchean territory at several places. However, they were beaten back and suffered considerable losses. Certain ASEAN circles have been heard to say, with regard to Vietnam which is helping Kampuchea defend its legitimate rights, that allegedly "it seems high time for China to teach Vietnam a new lesson."

Many people have already tried to "teach" Vietnam "a lesson." But things have always developed quite contrary to what the initiators of these adventures had intended. Nevertheless, it seems that they have not learned anything themselves. It would therefore be far more useful for them to read a few lessons taught by recent history, instead of issuing warmongering appeals and resorting to muscle flexing.

FURTHER ON 'ARAFAT ACTIVITIES IN PRAGUE

Talks With Bilak

LD191413 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Talks have continued at the CPCZ Central Committee headquarters in Prague today between Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the talks views were exchanged on the current international situation, primarily in the Near East region, and questions of the further development of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations have been examined. The two representatives noted that the exacerbated and extremely dangerous situation in the Near East is the result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, comprehensively supported by the United States and directed against Arab nations, especially against the Arab people of Palestine. A comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East must include the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the assertion of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

Vasil Bilak and Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged views on other topical issues of the international situation, which has been aggravated owing to the aggressive U.S. policy. Both representatives appreciate the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact as an exceptional document which indicates ways of moderating the existing tense international situation and of preserving and consolidating peace.

Press Conference Remarks

LD191807 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Vladimir Polasek]

[Text] Prague — Israel, constantly supported by the United States, is stepping up its actions against the Palestinian people in the military, political, diplomatic and economic fields and also in the sphere of information, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat told a press conference here Tuesday.

He added that the Israeli aggression against the PLO in Lebanon failed in Beirut although the U.S. provided Israel with military equipment. Now it supports Israel politically. Do U.S. representatives have the right to interfere in Arab affairs? Is there any reason why the U.S. behaves in this way towards the Palestinian people?, Yasir 'Arafat asked emphatically.

Replying to the questions of journalists he stated that the Lebanese-Palestinian units in Beirut taught Israel a lesson since its 17 attempts to take control of Beirut. Israeli troops were killing women and children and yet they were unable to destroy the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance. He noted that a fast reconstruction of all Palestinian institutions and armed forces followed.

Yasir 'Arafat went on to note that resolutions testifying to the united Palestinian stand were approved at the session of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers last February. The Palestinian concept of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East is based on the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state in harmony with international law. He added that no one can leave out the PLO in talks because it is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and stabilization of the situation in the Middle East is impossible without the solution of the Palestinian problem.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman stressed that also Palestinian units are stationed in the al-Biqa' Valley. Israel refuses to withdraw from Lebanon and plans to build its military bases in Lebanese territory. This poses danger not only to Palestinian and Syrian units but also to the Lebanese people and all of the Middle East. The Israeli measures in Lebanon have full support of the United States. Also the recent endorsement by the U.S. Congress of more material support to Israel appears to be an American encouragement for continuation of Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon.

The PLO is ready to help establish a just peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the Arab plan from Fes. The plan of Ronald Reagan absolutely does not conform to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The PLO is also opposed to U.S. military presence in Lebanon, which is an attempt to set up military bases in the Mediterranean. The U.S. aims to increase the number of its troops from the present 6,000 to 35,000, Yasir 'Arafat stated.

Commenting on his visit to Czechoslovakia the PLO leader stated it has been important and successful. The talks with the leading Czechoslovak representatives have been constructive and very positive. Yasir 'Arafat highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's absolute support for the Palestinian cause.

He noted that the Palestinian Council welcomed the conclusions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session in Prague, mainly those concerning the Middle East and the Arab resolution from Fes. It appreciated the way in which the declaration warns against the danger of a nuclear conflict, fomented by imperialist circles whether in Europe or all over the world.

Yasir 'Arafat went on to say that the PLO has certain contacts with Egypt, but there is a dispute over Camp David. The PLO would like to see Egypt return into the Arab ranks because it represents a force for the Palestinian cause.

He also spoke about his recent visit to Sweden where he met representatives of the socialist parties of Norway, Denmark and Finland. The Finnish Government agrees with the opening of a PLO office in Finland and the PLO will continue to develop relations with the Finnish people, Yasir 'Arafat declared.

Airport Send-Off

LD192319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat PLO Executive Committee chairman today ended his official friendly visit of our country, to which he had been invited by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic. At the Prague Ruzyne Airport, decorated with Czechoslovak and PLO flags, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, federal interior minister; and other Czechoslovak representatives saw Yasir 'Arafat off. Also present was head of the PLO Mission in Prague, Atif Salim Abu-Bakr. Prior to the departure, the Prague Pioneers presented Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage with red carnations.

HUSAK ASKS KAUNDA TO INTERCEDE WITH UNITA

LD192112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1141 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Prague/Luanda, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has approached Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to intercede for freeing the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped in Angola more than a month ago. Kaunda told the Czechoslovak ambassador, who had conveyed the plea to him, that he would make personal efforts to that end.

On Monday [18 April] it was officially confirmed in Angola for the first time that the health condition of the sixty-four captives is deteriorating daily due to lack of medical care and exhausting marches. A large number of them have fallen ill with malaria. Angola's official news agency ANGOP said today that the kidnapped, who include seventeen women and twenty-one children, are on a "forced march" with a column of some 800 UNITA rebels through rough terrain towards occupied Namibia.

JAKES RECEIVES SOTO, CUBAN CP DELEGATION

LD182231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee headed by Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, which flew in today for a working visit. The two representatives of the fraternal parties exchanged party work experiences in economic management during their friendly meeting.

JAKES ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONGRESS

LD171135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0630 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Stanislav Benda report on proceedings of Sixth Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society Congress]

[Excerpt] In the afternoon the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the CSSR Government, Milos Jakes, member of the

Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke in the discussion. Tasks we are facing -- that is, to carry out intensification of the national economy, to master and utilize fully the results of scientific-technical progress -- are not easy; and he compared their importance and necessity to socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture. Then Comrade Jakes added that in the present developing scientific-technological revolution, the role of creative work increases more than ever and with it the role of scientific and technical intelligentsia Comrade Jakes said:

[Begin Jakes recording] We appreciate that most of the intelligentsia, besides performing their jobs, give their knowledge and experience through your organization for the benefit of socially useful work in this sphere and act with workers for fast utilization of results of scientific-technological progress. These are people, enthusiastic about their work, who despite difficulties and obstacles, not thinking of the time it takes to work on technological improvement of production, propose new ideas and new solutions, and participate actively in their application in production. We know that, as happens in other spheres, new ideas in science and technology sometimes meet with difficulties instead of understanding. They often involve a number of risks and problems, which is why management workers, party bodies, and trade union organization have to support those who are advancing, who are not affraid of obstacles, and give financial and moral support to their work. Proof of society's appreciation of such work in our country is the fact that a number of leading scientists, builders, technicians, designers, and innovators are bearers of the highest state distinctions and state prizes. World progress in science and technology exceeds all previous expectations. Even the most able scientist, constructor, technician, designer, or economist, if he wants to master the challenging tasks, cannot discover things already discovered, invent things already invented; he must make use of all results achieved in the world. This is even more important if we consider the fact that our scientific research base represents less than 1 percent of the world potential, when at the same time in engineering, for example, we produce up to 70 percent of the world range of products.

To develop science and technology with only our own forces would be both a waste and at variance with the international character of science. This is why it is vitally important for us to utilize world knowledge of science and technology and above all develop and utilize cooperation with countries of the socialist community, to utilize fully all possibilities this cooperation offers.

We place special emphasis on the development of scientific technological cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has at its disposal -- and with which it makes a great contribution to world science, its experiences. Above all, in this respect, the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society can contribute significantly, as it has been doing. [end recording]

SED LEADERS MEET DELEGATES TO MARX CONFERENCE

Walde Meets With Lao

LD181902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Today, delegations from parties and movements that attended the international scientific conference on Karl Marx familiarized themselves in numerous GDR bezirke with the achievements of actually existing socialism on German soil. In Cottbus Bezirk the delegation from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party met with Werner Walde, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive Committee and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. The guests informed themselves about the realization of the SED'S agrarian policy in the Bronkow agricultural production cooperative for crop production.

Honecker Receives Argentine Leader

LD181447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- During a friendly talk in Berlin on Monday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Athos Fava, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, stressed that the most important task today was to increase the activity of the peace forces on all continents in order to foil the adventurist plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States. Fava heads an Argentine Communist Party delegation in the GDR for the Karl Marx conference that ended on Saturday.

In the view of both parties, the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states for limiting and reducing armaments, for continuing the process of detente, are a constructive contribution to safeguarding world peace. Both politicians condemned the Reagan administration's peace-endangering activities, which are expressed also in plans for the stationing of new nuclear medium-range missiles by the United States in Western Europe, the acts of aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua, and the establishment of NATO bases in the South Atlantic.

Axen Talks With Indian

LD181929 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- Any further escalation of imperialist policy, above all that of U.S. imperialism, can be halted by the unified action of the peace forces. This certainty was expressed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Indian Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Chandra Rajeshwara Rao. During their cordial talk they stated that the planned stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a sphere of imperialist military domination must be prevented by united forces. Chandra Rajeswara Rao discribed the Karl Marx conference as an important international event, which has produced significant impulses for strengthening the forces of peace and progress.

Honecker Receives Gus Hall

LD182051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The Reagan administration's policy of arms escalation and confrontation poses grave dangers to world peace and threatens the lives of the peoples.

This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Gus Hall, general secretary of the CPUSA, during a friendly talk on Monday. Proceeding on the assumption that safeguarding peace and eliminating the danger of a nuclear war is the most important task today, they strongly opposed the policy of arms escalation and confrontation.

Erich Honecker and Gus Hall, who attended the international scientific conference in honor of Karl Marx, praised the conference and its successful course as an impressive demonstration of the vitality and great topicality of Marxism-Leninism and of the common interest of all progressive forces in working together in the struggle for peace and social progress. Erich Honecker and Gus Hall underlined their conviction that, with the efforts of all forces interested in peace, the world can be saved from a nuclear catastrophe and a switch to disarmament and detente can be achieved. A decisive task in 1983 is to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Axen Meets Bolivian Delegation

LD182056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN) -- On Monday Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee delegation that attended the international scientific Karl Marx conference, headed by its first secretary, Jorge Kolle. Kolle assessed the international Karl Marx conference as a very valuable contribution to strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist and peace forces on an international level.

Honecker Meets Libyan Delegation

LD201039 Tripoli JANA in English 0908 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, Rajab 8, Apr 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Mr. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of State in the German Democratic Republic, received the Libyan delegation to the international conference on Karl Marx and his role in the struggle against imperialism. He addressed the delegation greeting the revolution's leader and the Libyan Arab people and praising their courageous confrontation against all forms of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies. On [word indistinct] the German media highlighted the Libyan participation in this conference and published paragraphs of the Libyan address to the conference. The press quoted that the Jamahiriyah is against the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe and the Mediterranean and against what is called as American peace plan in the Middle East and that peace will only be achieved by the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland through armed struggle. [sentence as received]

POLISH DELEGATE ASSESSES BERLIN MARX CONFERENCE

AU200932 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Apr 83 pp 1, 7

[PAP Berlin report: "The International Conference in Berlin Ends -- Erich Honecker's Speech"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to your PAP correspondent about the course of the conference, Jerzy Ladyka, member of the PZPR Central Committee delegation and head of the department of ideological problems of socialist construction in the institute for basic problems of Marxism-Leninism, said among other things:

The Berlin conference was a homage paid to the creator of the theory of scientific socialism by the international workers movement the world over. The conference enabled us to ponder on the situation and state of modern Marxism, both in its theoretical and political aspects. The materials presented to the conference were a comprehensive attempt to evaluate the Marxist thought in its classic form and to appraise the load of the knowledge amassed during the development of revolutionary experience by the continuators of Karl Marx's thought.

The conference demonstrated that, despite a heavy offensive of the centers of the bourgeois thought against Marxist ideology and despite the claims in various forms on various occasions that Marxism has entered its twilight, it is obvious that -- as representatives of the peoples from all over the world observed at the conference -- Marxism is a living, topical science and it constitutes an important factor in implementing the idea of social progress and the preservation of peace.

It was with particular expressiveness that the participants in the conference spoke of the destructive character of American imperialism, which is resorting to the most brutal methods of achieving hegemony and is not giving up blackmail and other brutal forms of pressure. It is significant that these participants said that Marxism is an enduring element of the ideological base of all the movements that want to win democratic freedoms and national and social liberation.

The views that stressed the thesis that the nature of Marxism as a dialectic science makes it necessary to promote Marxism's further development on the basis of social experience, especially the experience of the international workers movement, were a crucial feature of the discussion. The aspiration to implement the idea of Marxist socialism calls for taking into account universal principles, but this idea must not be implemented without taking into account the national conditions in which the efforts of the working classes take place.

The conference, in which all countries and all workers and communist parties participated, was an eloquent testimony that the Marxist-Leninist parties are in the forefront of the struggle for peace. Loyal to the idea of internationalism, the Marxists are now promoting, above all, the issue of organizing all social forces and all noble intentions harbored by people, regardless of the differences in views on individual problems, and of using this great force against the mad plans to unleash a new war.

GDR, USSR AGRICULTURAL ACADEMIES HOLD MEETING

AU141519 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 83 p 16

[Summary] Quedlinburg (ADN) -- On 12 April the fourth joint meeting of the presidiums of the GDR and USSR Academies of Agricultural Sciences was opened in Quedlinburg. "At the beginning of the 4-day meeting Erich Ruebensam, president of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, reported on the tasks of GDR agricultural research to guarantee a scientific lead in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry through 1990." He referred to the importance of new improved species for plant production. Petr Vavilov, president of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, reported on the Soviet contribution to agricultural research and the progress made in the past 2 years.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN HUNGARY, MET BY VARKONYI

LD191657 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization has arrived in Hungary. Yasir 'Arafat was invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the government. Following this, Hungarian-Palestinian talks got under way.

FINANCE MINISTRY ECONOMIC SUMMARY COMPLETED

LD151112 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) — The Hungarian Ministry of Finance has completed a summary on the economy of Hungarian companies and cooperatives in 1982. In spite of decreasing production and sales, companies' profits were higher than envisaged but lagged behind the 1981 level. Decrease in profits was caused by surplus costs and the unfavourable trend of export prices.

Profits of companies and industrial and agricultural cooperatives were 2 per cent less than in 1981, with considerable differences between the different branches. Agriculture increased 5.9 per cent and profits of the construction industry 1.3 per cent. In transport, domestic trade and non-productive branches there was a decrease of 6 to 7 per cent. Profits in industry decreased by 1.6 per cent. The net price revenue of the socialist sector increased 6.8 per cent. Sales to the non-rouble accounting markets, counted at current prices and current rates of exchange, increased 6.5 per cent. As non-rouble imports decreased, the foreign trade balance continued to improve. The net income of rouble-accounting export increased 8.5 per cent.

Production costs have shown a more rapid increase (7.7 per cent), than production (7.1 per cent). Material and energy costs were 6.1 per cent higher. The proportion of materials in the cost structure of industry decreased from 66 per cent to 66.5 per cent. Labour costs increased 6.0 per cent. As the number of employees decreased average wages grew by 6.8 per cent, more than envisaged by the national economic plan. Inventories were 5.8 per cent higher, and gross value of fixed assets 5.7 per cent.

Efficiency of the productive sectors decreased from 10.6 per cent to 9.8 per cent. The net payments of companies and cooperatives -- the balance of contributions to the state and subsidies — increased 13.7 per cent as planned.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET COMPUTER COLLABORATION -- A scientific-technical collaboration agreement for establishment of computer networks, remote data processing systems, and devices has been concluded between the National Technical Development Committee [NTDC], the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Eight Hungarian and 15 Soviet institutions and enterprises will participate in the cooperation program, valid till 1986, by harmonizing their research and development. The agreement was signed by Gyula Szeker, chairman of the NTDC, Lenard Pal, first secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Guriy Marchuk, deputy minister and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 83 WA]

JOINT POLITBURO-PRESIDIUM MEETING COMMUNIQUE

LD191927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] A moment ago we received a communique on the joint meeting of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and the Government Presidium.

The meeting assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and examined the targets for party echelons and the state administration emerging from it. The results of the first quarter testify to the further progress in the economy. In many work establishments production has improved. Reform is being introduced ever more actively. The work forces join in resolving problems, stepping up production.

Initiatives emerged designed to improve management. The Politburo of the party Central Committee and the Government Presidium dealt with government projects for an economic program and a program for combatting inflation and restoring economic equilibrium in the light of observations and motions stemming from the social consultation.

A significant part of the discussion dealt with the national conference of the workers' aktiv, during which more than 1,000 proposals were submitted. Concrete proposals are also being submitted at Sejm commission meetings, at voivodship conferences, and in milieu debates.

It has been stressed that, in general, the acceptance of the above-mentioned programs is being encouraged in the conviction that they will contribute to a rapid recovery from the economic crisis and to improving the nation's existance.

Of decisive importance at present is the proper preparation of factory economy programs and the correct and smooth implementation of the latter. In many enterprises, work on factory programs has already started. It was underscored that a rapid and thorough execution of this work was imperative in all factories on the basis of an honest analysis of reserves for increasing production, and possibilities for more economic use of raw materials, rationalizing employment, streamlining the organization of labor, and improving its quality.

It was pointed out that in implementing the targets and tasks of the anti-inflation and economy programs, there was a great deal of room for the activities of the party echelons and organizations as well as worker self-managements, trade unions, sociovocational organizations, and all working men.

It was stressed that the state administrative bodies have the duty to provide the necessary assistance to enterprises in the preparation and implementation of the factory savings plans.

The Politburo and the Government Presidium pointed to the need to base the implementation of the anti-inflation and economy programs on the principles of the economic reform. At the same time the meeting recommended the streamlining of its mechanisms so as to increase the economic impact on the efficiency of work in enterprises and effective influence on the implementation of targets guiding the programs. In view of the wide range and the multipurpose nature of the anti-inflation and economy programs, it was considered imperative for the government to ensure their efficient coordination.

It was emphasized that activities designed to reduce costs, to economize, and to rationalize operations must become not a one-time campaign but a permament characteristic of management. This should be aided by consistent implementation of the economic reforms, close links between advantages for enterprises and individual employees, and improved efficiency, increased production, and better quality.

The Politburo and the Government Presidium instructed that the anti-inflation and economies programs take into consideration the conclusions obtained from [word indistinct] consultations and accepted in discussions by the working class. The changes and additions to these programs will be presented to the Sejm in the very near future. Instructions were issued for the public to be informed about the changes proposed as a result of the discussions and consultations in the anti-inflation and economy programs. Also, it is essential that the community be informed systemically about the detailed solutions to the individual assumptions of the government programs.

The Politburo instructed party cadres and organizations to take an active part in working out the regional and works programs for countering inflation and economizing and to carry out systematic evaluations of their implementation.

The Politburo instructed that a program of economy measures be drafted which would rationalize the utilization of budgetary resources. In the party, savings will concern all expenditures in the party, both personal and material-technical.

The Politburo appealed to all social organizations to seek economy measures in their budgets as well. The Government Presidium stated that the state administration has been reduced by 22,000 posts over the past 2 years, the largest portion in the ministries and the result of the liquidation of the amalgamations.

This has yielded an estimated savings of around Z12 billion in salaries and other costs. On the other hand, the so-called administrative staff of enterprises outnumber the state administration on all levels by over (?three) times, and in this area, too, it is possible and necessary to save the most. The administrative staff of cooperatives also should be assessed as being too large.

Despite the above-mentioned reductions, there still exists a possibility of further reducing the personnel of ministries and central offices. The Council of Ministers had decided to achieve this mainly by means of rationalization, simplification, integration, and streamlining of their organizational structures.

At the same time it was established as a principle that the possible creation of new central offices -- if this is necessary for higher reasons -- can take place only within the existing total of positions, through the relevant transfers.

It was stated that the normalization of sociopolitical situation is progressing. It is desired by the community, especially by the working class. The celebrations of the approaching May Day holiday will be a manifestation of this will and this aspiration. This is also enhanced by other events of the coming period: the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution and Victory Day; in particular the congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; and finally the 2 June visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The latter -- in accordance with the intention of the state and the church -- ought to contribute to consolidating an atmosphere of calm, work, and accord in the country and ought to further the prosperity of the homeland.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the provocative intentions -- announced recently in the country and abroad -- to distrub the course of these events and celebrations, particularly the celebrations of 1 May. For the extremists, and the foreign manipulators who stand behind them, stabilization of the internal situation in Poland signifies removing the ground from under their feet and eventually eliminating the counterrevolutionary movement. Thus they are desperately undertaking an adventurist attempt at provoking incidents which have not occurred for some time, at hampering the process of normalization in the country and the lifting of martial law. They are also endeavoring to cast a shadow on the preparations, and to question the conditions for the papal visit, brought about, after all, by the joint effort of the community, people's power, and the leadership and majority of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

The party Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium of the Polish People's Republic express profound conviction that the working class, working people, all citizens, party members and members of the allied parties, and those without party affiliation, believers and non-believers, all those for whom the good of Poland is the supreme value, will exhibit in this situation a responsible bearing; will reject the attempt to sow unrest and especially, to provoke riots under the pretext of 1 May counterdemonstrations which threaten a dangerous confrontation; will not allow a disruption of the progress in extricating the country from the crisis; will condemn the hostile, irresponsible appeals and instigations.

The Polish community can count -- as always -- on the state organs, which will be the spokesmen of established law and order and are committed to ensure its observance both firmly and effectively.

That was a communique from the joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium.

REPORT ON URBAN'S 19 APRIL PRESS CONFERENCE

LD192012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] At a press conference organized today at the INTERPRESS Center, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban replied to foreign correspondents' questions. The first question was connected with the announcement that military operational groups will resume their activities. The government spokesman explained that resumption of activities by these groups is connected with their previous activities and pertain in general to checking up on the implementation of recommendations connected with the functioning of the local economy.

Most questions concerned the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, following the publication of a communique after the meeting of the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives. Jerzy Urban emphasized that the main issues concerning the program of the visit have already been agreed. At the latest meeting between government and Episcopate representatives, many technical and organizational matters were dealt with the these pertained to various stages in the program of the visit. For instance, the church side, having examined the difficulties of ensuring that a considerable number of pilgrims can reach Piekary Slaskie, decided to transport the icon of the madonna from Piekary to Katowice for the duration of the pope's visit there.

The government spokesman emphasized that there are no substantial controversial problems pertaining to the visit. The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of accord and businesslike spirit.

In reply to one of the questions asked, he said that the government does not expect any events to happen in the country which could make the pope's visit itself a matter for discussions. However, the better progress we make as far as stabilization is concerned, the more successful the visit will be.

Replying to another question, Jerzy Urban let it be known that the government hopes the visit will have beneficial consequences for the further development of relations between Poland and the Vatican.

Correspondents of the Western press asked for reasons why Lech Walesa had been detained and questioned. The government spokesman explained that on his way from Gdansk, presumably bound for Warsaw, Lech Walesa was invited for a talk at the Olsztyn militia headquarters. First, because he had told the Western press that, allegedly, he had had a meeting with representatives of Solidarnosc underground structures and because he had said there would be more such meetings. The Provisional Coordinating Commission of Solidarnosc, for its part, announced that it plans to organize disturbances in the country at the beginning of May. The militia action was of a preventive nature. The main thing was to ensure, during the conversation with Walesa, that he does not plan to have meetings which will lead to illegal acts being committed. The second reason why Lech Walesa was detained was that on the following day he was scheduled to have an interrogation session as a witness in a case concerning millions of zlotys from the funds of the former Solidarnosc in Wroclaw. The government spokesman said Walesa has not been banned from leaving Gdansk.

Jerzy Urban quoted an excerpt from a LE MONDE article which said: For the first time, the Solidarnosc chairman has openly joined in organizing an action which is contrary to martial law. In this sentence, Urban said, lies the explanation of the concern connected with Lech Walesa's trips.

Replying to a question concerning Poland's position with regard to the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel, Jerzy Urban cited the 1981 speech of the then Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the United Nations. He stated at that time that these relations will be resumed by Poland if the reasons for which they were suspended no longer exist. This principle, the government spokesman emphasized, is still topical, adding that the reason why relations with Israel had been broken off was the aggressive policy of that country toward the Arab states.

WALESA URGES GOVERNMENT RETURN 'CIVIL LIBERTIES'

NC201051 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, April 20 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, former head of the dissolved Solidarity trade union, today urged the government to bring back "civil liberties." Mr Walesa also urged the government to "create sincere bases of dialogue" and re-establish independent trade unions and workers self-management.

His appeal was made in a statement read to a press conference in his apartment here by his spokesman, Adam Kinaszewski, a former television journalist. The statement, dated last Saturday, was made "on the occasion of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in June".

Mr Walesa said the first visit of the pope to his home country had "awakened the country from its lethargy" and "given Poles the courage and wish to live in liberty." Its result was the "birth of Solidarity."

In his statement, Mr Walesa said Solidarity had a realistic programme it hoped to achieve "without spilling blood or stirring hatred" but that the dialogue established between the union and the regime had been broken off by the regime. However, he continued, Solidarity remains a "moral force without whose participation Poland will be unable

to emerge from its crisis." "To emerge from the crisis, the regime must tell the truth," he warned.

He reiterated his hopes for the resumption of a dialogue with authorities saying, "We are holding out our hand to the regime to resolve the problems of Poland."

PLO ENVOY PAYS TRIBUTE TO WARSAW GHETTO VICTIMS

NC191548 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today paid its first-ever tribute to the victims of the Warsaw ghetto uprising -- but in protest against Israeli "nazism." Following a strongly-policed ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the abortive revolt, PLO representative in Warsaw Fu'ad Mahmud Yasin placed a wreath of red carnations at the foot of the monument to the "ghetto heroes."

Among the approximately 2,000 persons present for the official ceremony were Jewish delegations from Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, West Germany, Hungary, and the United States. As a guard of honor presented arms, they placed wreaths at the monument.

The ceremony lasted about half-an-hour. When it was over, onlookers gathered round the monument and, with a number of rabbis, sang the Israeli national anthem and recited the Jewish "Prayer of the Dead." After the ceremony, representatives of foreign diplomatic missions also placed wreaths at the monument. They included Mr. Yasin, protected by a row of police. Mr Yasin told reporters afterward he had come to the ceremony to remind the world that "the Palestinian people are the victims of a new nazism."

10,000 TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED BY 10 APRIL

LD151709 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, 15 April -- Polish courts registered more than 10,000 trade unions at a factory level by April 10 and refused to register 77 unions for formal shortcomings in the documents presented, the Justice Ministry told PAP today. The ministry also said courts receive daily from 80 to 120 new trade union applications.

Nearly 1,000 trade unions have been registered in Katowice Province, more than 450 in Warsaw, over 320 in Krakow and Gdansk each, and almost 620 unions with more than 41,000 members in the Wroclaw region. A somewhat smaller interest in the unions has been observed in the voivodships (provinces) of Tarnow, Skierniewice, Krosno and Zamosc.

Also particular economic branches and professions show varied interest in the trade unions. The biggest occupational groups joining the new unions include agricultural workers, teachers, miners, and inter-city bus drivers.

Workers make about 80 per cent of the new unions, which still lack the support of young people, who have taken an anticipating approach to the idea of trade union revival. Also factory technicians, foremen and shift-leaders display unsatisfactory involvement in this process. Trade unions now operate in all big enterprises, in all steel mills and mines throughout the country. The development of the union movement makes the issue of an earlier formation of supra-factory unions structures a frequent topic of discussion in many branches and enterprises.

Trade unionists in the Katowice region, at Jastrzebie for instance, have formulated the conception of a union consultative commission comprising representatives of hard coal mines in the area which would play the role of the non-existent supra-factory structures over the interim period.

MATERIALS ON RIBICIC'S 'FRIENDLY WORKING VISIT'

End of Talks With Ceausescu

AU191054 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The official talks ended this morning at the party Central Committee between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic. At their last round of talks, the two party leaders exchanged detailed views on aspects of further expanding and intensifying the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic stressed with satisfaction that through the implementation of the important agreements at the highest level, the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia has been continuously expanding and deepening so that it now constitutes a model of fruitful, multifaceted cooperation between neighborly and friendly socialist countries.

The sides emphasized the considerable progress made in promoting political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations, and expressed the view that the noteworthy results obtained in developing those relations, as well as the growth of the economic potential of Romania and Yuguslavia are creating favorable conditions for expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation in the future.

The sides highlighted the need to efficiently capitalize on existing opportunities, with a view to intensifying and diversifying commercial ties and production sharing, and ensuring further increases in the Ronanian-Yugoslav exchanges. Along this line they stated that the two countries' governments, the joint Romanian-Yugoslav commission for economic cooperation and other bodies should meet and establish measures designed to optimally implement all the objectives agreed upon under cooperation agreements.

The sides also expressed the desire to act for promoting cooperation in the areas of science, culture, art and so forth.

The RCP secretary general and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium expressed the determination to expand the cooperation between the two parties and to intensify contacts and consultations on matters of common interest, in the conviction that this is very important for generally developing Romanian-Yugoslav relations and for continuously strengthening the friendship between our peoples.

Examining various basic aspects of current international policies, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic reasserted the determination of the two parties and countries to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena and to make joint efforts and actions designed to actively contribute to constructively solving the complex problems confronting mankind in keeping with the peoples' interests, to promoting a policy of detente, disarmament and peace, to creating a climate of security, confidence and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the other parts of the world, and to building a world that can guarantee the independence and free development of each nation along the path of socioeconomic progress.

At the end of the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, and mutual esteem and respect, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic emphasized with satisfaction the frank and fruitful character of their dialogue, and expressed the confidence that it will contribute to further developing the friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia, for the benefit of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

The RCP secretary general and the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed the importance of continuing the Romanian-Yugoslav dialogue at a high level, and stressed its great significance at both a bilateral level and in the realm of international affairs.

Tour of Bucharest Enterprise

AU191058 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] After the conclusion of official talks today, Comrade Mitja Ribicic visited the Electroaparataj enterprise in Bucharest. The distinguished guest was accompanied by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and by Yugoslav officials. Upon arrival at the enterprise Comrade Mitja Ribicic was greeted by Comrade Gheorghe Boldur, deputy minister of machine-tools, electrical engineering, and electronics, and by representatives of the enterprise leadership. The hosts presented the major concerns of this modern industrial unit, which manufactures a wide range of electrical low tension equipment for our economy and export.

The guest visited several production sections and became acquainted with the current and future objectives of this collective. Comrade Mitja Ribicic inquired about the development of the enterprise, and referred to the cooperation between this enterprise and similar ones in Yugoslavia, expressing confidence that this cooperation will continuously develop.

TANJUG Report

LD191848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania is developing successfully in all fields. The above was established during the Yugoslav-Romanian talks at the highest level, which ended today. The two delegations were headed by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency President Mitja Ribicic and Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. Bilateral cooperation was in the focus throughout the Ribicic visit. Possibilities for intensifying cooperation were pointed out, especially in the border regions and through the Romanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Serbian and Croatian nationalities in Romania.

The Yugoslav delegation visited an electrical-engineering enterprise here today.

Delegation's Departure

AU191859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/4/1983 -- The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at head with Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, concluded on Tuesday, April 19, the friendly working visit they paid to Romania.

The summit dialogue occasioned by this visit marks a remarkable moment in the chronicle of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav relations going down as a particularly important event for the development, on a superiorly qualitative stage, of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, of their friendship and active collaboration both bilaterally and on an international plane, to mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and detente in Europe and the world over.

The departure ceremony took place at the festively adorned Otopeni Airport where Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic arrived together.

At the foot of the airplane steps the two party leaders warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

Joint Communique

LD191905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Joint communique issued 19 April on talks between Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic, in Bucharest on 18-19 April]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, led an LCY delegation on a working friendly visit to Romania on 18 and 19 April, 1983.

During the visit, Mitja Ribicic and Nicolae Ceausescu held talks which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect which characterizes relations between the LCY and the RCP and between our two neighboring socialist countries. The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and President of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador in Romania; and other personalities. The following took part in the talks on the Romanian side: Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache, candidate members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee; and other personalities.

Thanking for the invitation to the LCY delegation to visit Romania, Mitja Ribicic conveyed cordial greetings from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian leadership. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him and returned the greetings.

Mitja Ribicic and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed particular satisfaction with the visit and the talks, which continue the tradition of Yugoslav-Romanian meetings at the highest level.

During the talks, it was noted that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP and between the two countries are developing successfully and the willingness was expressed to further promote cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, between other sociopolitical organizations in the two countries, and in Yugoslav-Romanian relations as a whole, on the bases of respect for the principle of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of every people to decide freely on the paths of their development.

The need was stressed in the talks to intensify efforts to further promote economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries, and particularly the long-term forms of this cooperation and specialization, for which broad possibilities exist.

Information was exchanged in the talks on current trends at the internal level and on activities in the LCY and the RCP in the development of socialism in the two countries.

Mitja Ribecic spoke about the results of social development in Yugoslavia and the activities in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, especially at the level of economic stabilization and the further development of [passage indistinct] the activities in implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

Mitja Ribicic and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed serious concern about the continuous worsening of the international situation and the deepening of the world economic crisis, which represents an increasingly dangerous threat to peace and security in the world and the independent development of countries and peoples. It was noted that the present international relations are marked by the existence of very complex and grave problems which are a consequence of the policy of force, domination, interventions and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and attempts to preserve and redistribute the spheres of influence in the world. It was pointed out that old conflicts in the world continue to exist, including armed conflicts, while at the same time new ones are emerging in various parts of the world.

The arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, is being more and more intensified and this increases the danger of new wars breaking out, including a world war, and which calls into question the existence of mankind. As a consequence of the world economic crisis, the gap between the developed and developing countries is further deepening. At the same time, the resolve of peoples to live in freedom and independence, to develop freely in conditions of security, trust, cooperation, and peace is being affirmed more and more strongly.

The need was stressed to involve all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in the struggle for reviving the relaxation of international tension, for solving the crisis hotbeds and conflicts in the world through negotiations, for halting the arms race and for going over to disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the speediest possible beginning of global negotiations to resolve international economic problems and to create a new, more just international economic order. The significance of the sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade for the resolution of development problems was stressed.

The results of the seventh conference of heads of state or governments of the nonaligned countries, held in New Delhi, are of great significance in realizing these goals. Support was given to all the initiatives and proposals which contribute to the relaxation of international tension and the solving of the problems with which the modern world is confronted, including the initiatives aimed at agreement in the sphere of arms limitation and a transfer to disarmament. A positive assessment was made of the activity of the mass peace movements in Europe and other parts of the world and the significance of strengthening their role in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the prevention of war, particularly nuclear war, was stressed.

Bearing in mind the dangers which threaten as a result of the concentration of enormous military forces and arsenals of nuclear and conventional arms on the European Continent, the need was stressed for Europe to become a continent of peace, security, and fruitful cooperation. The need was indicated for a halt to the arms race in Europe, the cessation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles and the elimination of existing ones, and for the removal of nuclear and other forms of weapons. This would be a concrete contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and further afield in the world.

During the talks, the need was stressed for decisive efforts to be made for strengthening the positive processes begun by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting, and for an agreement on convening a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament in Europe, and for ensuring continuity in the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Particular attention was paid in the talks to questions of security and cooperation in the Balkans. Stressing the significance of good-neighborly relations and equitable bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Balkan countries, the two sides advocated that the Balkans should be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and from the threat of the use of these arms and of the use of force. In this context the direct link between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean, as well as the need to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and equitable cooperation, were pointed out. This will contribute to the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean in Europe and further afield.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the development of socialism in the world. It was stressed that different paths of the struggle for socialism and the construction of socialism, in line with the conditions of every country, unfold fresh prospects for the development of socialism in the world and enrich the contents of revolutionary theory and practice. It was stressed that differences in attitudes between parties and movements, which are the result of different internal development and international position of countries and parties, are not an obstacle to the development of equitable cooperation and constructive dialogue between them, provided these differences are mutually respected. Consistent respect for principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference, responsibility of every party to its own working class and people represents a fundamental condition for the development of socialism in the world because this represents the only adequate foundation for cooperation and solidarity between communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, liberation movements, and other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world.

The talks again confirmed the readiness of the LCY and the RCP to develop cooperation with all communist, socialist, social-democratic and other progressive and democratic parties, movements and forces in the world, on democratic foundations. The support of the LCY and the RCP for national-liberation and other movements fighting for freedom and independence of countries and peoples, against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and other forms of domination and exploitation was particularly stressed.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the visit of the LCY delegation, which provided an opportunity for a fruitful exchange of views on issues of mutual interest, is an incentive for the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the peoples of the two countries, as well as a contribution to equitable international cooperation, peace, relaxation in international relations, progress and socialism.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mitja Ribicic invited Nicolae Ceausescu to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BULGARIAN FRONT LEADER CONCLUDES VISIT

AU181810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, concluded its visit to Romania.

During their stay in our country the guests were received at the RCP Central Committee by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP. The Bulgarian delegation was also received by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks held at the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] with Comrade Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, the sides exchanged views on current activities and concerns of the two fronts aimed at implementing the domestic and foreign policies of the RCP and BCP, respectively. They expressed the common desire to develop and diversify coopenation between the SDUF and the Fatherland Front, with a view to strengthening and deepening fraternal cooperation between the two countries and peoples, in accordance with agreements reached during meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation of the Fatherland Front visited socioeconomic and cultural units in Tulcea and Constanta Counties.

Todor Stoychev Todorov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest, participated in all the delegation's activities.

SCINTEIA SALUTES HUNGARY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1983 -- SCINTEIA newspaper of April 3 carries an editorial note and travel notes from Hungary on the 38th anniversary of the liberation of that country from fascist domination, an event which opened a new historical stage in the destinies of that country, the stage of democratic reconstruction and of building socialism. Highlighting that, through the entire peoples intense activity, outstanding achievements have been scored in the work of construction initiated and led by the communists' party, the Bucharest newspaper writes: The development of the national economy and the building of a modern industry and agriculture have provided for a more than five-term increase of the national income, this process being accompanied by the advancement of science, culture and education, by the substantial rise in the material and spiritual standards of the whole people.

In light of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the working people in the neighbour and friendly country make efforts for the further development of the economy, despite the effects of the world crisis, the growth of efficiency, the improvement of the quality of products and the rise in their competitiveness on an international plane being priority objectives in industry. Concomitantly, action is taken for the further growth of efficiency in agriculture, the passage to 12-grade compulsory education, and the improvement of social relations as a whole.

In the spirit of the feelings of solidarity the Romanian people nurture for all peoples that build the new system, the outstanding achievements and constructive efforts of the working people in Hungary are followed with interests and highly appreciated in Romania. It is well known that, over the centuries, the best sons of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, their revolutionary forces, the communists in particular, rose against the policy of disunion and hatemongering promoted by the exploiting classes, by the imperialist, reactionary circles, and took unswerving action for developing the collaboration and friendship between the two countries, seeing in it a valuable common asset. A highly significant factor in the evolution of the relations between the two countries was the blood shed by the Romanian people, the participation of the Romanian Army, alongside the Soviet Army, in the battles for driving away Hitler's army from Hungary and liberating that country. With a strength of 210,000 people and proving a undying heroism, the Romanian troops liberated, as is known, 1,237 localities, of which 14 towns, winning the gratitude of the Hungarian people.

The (?installation) of the working people's power in the two countries paved the path to developing their relations on new bases, the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration being characterized in the years of socialist construction by an ascending course. As the whole evolution of these relations shows, the lasting political-juridical foundation of the cooperation between the two countries is the observance of the universally valid principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar played a decisive role in the general stimulation of the collaboration between the two countries. In keeping with the top-level decisions and understandings, the links on a political, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural plane witness a positive course. Both in Bucharest and in Budapest the opinion is shared on the necessity of taking further action for a fuller capitalization of the broad possibilities offered by the technical-material potential and the development programmes of Romania and Hungary, with a view to expanding their collaboration in the economic field as well as in other domains.

On the national day of Hungary, the Romanian people addresses the friendly Hungarian people warm congratulations as well as the wish of further successes in building the developed socialist society, and expresses the belief that the Romanian-Hungarian cooperative relations will further develop in most varied domains, in accordance with joint interests, with the general cause of socialism, understanding and peace — SCINTEIA shows in conclusion.

TOTU MEETS IRANIAN STATE MINISTER BANKI

AU191858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/4/1983 -- Official talks started in Bucharest between the governmental delegations of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, and Mohammed Taqi Banki, minister of state for plan and budget organization. The two delegations analyse the stage of the Romanian-Iranian economic relations, the possibilities of deepening and diversifying these relations, of expanding bilateral cooperation in domains of joint interest, of broadening commercial exchanges.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES NEW STAND AT GENEVA TALKS

LD192026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, Apr. 19 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan announced today (Tuesday) a change in the U.S. stand in the Geneva negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons.

The U.S. delegation will propose negotiations on numbers and strength of nuclear bombs, and not as before, on systems and warheads for the carriage of destructive weapons.

Today at the White House, Reagan again maintained that the USSR will not have a genuine reason to negotiate on the reduction of intercontinental missiles in Geneva until the U.S. modernises its launching system. For this reason, it has been announced, Reagan has accepted a special commission's proposal that the U.S. manufacture (?about) one hundred intercontinental MX missiles and install them in reinforced bunkers where up to now missiles of a somewhat older type have been deployed.

Reagan stated that the new missiles will be stable weapons to intimidate eventual (?governments) and safeguard peace.

Reagan again came out in favour of negotiations with the USSR in order to achieve nuclear stability and lasting peace.

JEDINSTVO COMMENTS ON BLOC INTERESTS IN BALKANS

LD191808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, April 19 (TANJUG) -- There are two main strategies in the approach to the Balkans today, writes the JEDINSTVO daily issued in Pristina, the capital of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo. One expresses the aspirations of bloc powers, while the other proceeds from the authentic national interests of Balkan countries, comments Ranko Petkovic, an expert on international relations.

Bloc powers still view the Balkans as the so-called grey zone, the zone of undemarcated influences, primarily with respect to nonaligned Yugoslavia and Albania which, some twenty years ago, left the Warsaw Treaty, writes JEDINSTVO.

As regards bloc policies to Yugoslavia, writes the daily, they formally plead for its remaining "what it is" for, Yugoslavia consistently rejected bloc assaults in the past, remains lastingly committed to the principles and goals of nonalignment and relies on the system of total national defence and social self-protection." [sentence and quotation mark as received]

Where Albania is concerned, a characteristic feature is "the expectation of which side it will join in view of the frequent, sharp turns in its foreign policy," writes JEDINSTVO. "However, not only expectations are involved, but a hazardous playing of the card of those internal political factors which might appear as the principals of one or the other pro-bloc orientation of Albania in the future." The daily therefore warns that "Albania might become the foothold of non-Balkan forces, an instrument for various manipulations in inter-Balkan relations."

As regards the other strategy, the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and security, without nuclear weapons, the daily writes that almost all Balkan countries support it. This, however, calls for constant promotion of relations at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

DETAILS OF ZARKOVIC VISIT TO BOLIVIA REPORTED

Official Reception

LD152031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1839 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] La Paz, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic, now on visit to Bolivia, assessed as "successful" the Yugoslav-Bolivian "open and fruit-bearing" talks. The talks, in his words, showed a close coincidence of views on the questions considered, and confirmed the existence of great possibilities for a still more intensive mutual cooperation on the bilateral, particularly economic, and international plane.

Vidoje Zarkovic at an official reception last night, Thursday, delivered to President Hernan Siles Zuazo of Bolivia the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star and paid recognition to him as the consistent champion of peace and equal cooperation amongst the peoples of the regional and wider international plane.

Having expressed content with the successful results of the Yugoslav delegation's visit to his country, the Bolivian president said that Yugoslavia gained world fame as the champion of nonalignment thanks to the statesmanly deed of Marshal Tito. President Siles Zuazo said that the memories of Tito were not symbolic, as the world today was facing the serious problems of instable peace, while the developing countries suffered from poverty and from the consequences of unequal economic relations. He added: It is for these reasons that we are in the same ranks with friendly Yugoslavia and we must follow the paths and the teachings of great Marshal Tito.

Bolivia, like Yugoslavia, said President Siles Zuazo, wants cooperation with all the countries in the world. Being nonaligned, he added, we are fighting for cooperation in the world, for transcending the bloc divisions, for the removal of the threats of nuclear conflicts, and in favour of peace all over the world.

The president also spoke about the present difficulties of his country and about the efforts to remove these.

High Yugoslav decorations were delivered also to Vice-President Jaime Paz, Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado, and to some other officials of the Bolivian Government.

Visit Conclusion

LD162112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation led by SFRY Presidency Member Vidoje Zarkovic today ended its official and friendly visit to Bolivia and left for Guyana on the last stage of its tour of a number of Latin American countries.

The 3 days of Vidoje Zarkovic's stay in Bolivia and his meetings with President Siles Zuazo have produced very positive results and have had wide repercussions in the press here.

In addition to providing very detailed reports and information on the joint communique and on last night's press conference by Zarkovic, papers in La Paz today carry their own comments welcoming the "action agreement between the two nonaligned countries, Bolivia and Yugoslavia," as an example of the "vitality and efficiency of the Nonaligned Movement."

The talks in La Paz with President Siles Zuazo held by Vidoje Zarkovic -- and the discussions with virtually all members of the Bolivian Government held by Rikard Stajner, Federal Executive Council member, and Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs -- have been in the assessment of the political circles here exceptionally positive. For instance, the two nonaligned countries have sent joint support from La Paz for the action by the Latin American "four" (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama) to devise a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis. This proposal, as a platform of nonaligned countries, is the only way to solve the crisis and remove the danger of the present conflicts in Central America becoming transformed into a new world focal point of conflict.

Bilateral Bolivian-Yugoslav relations have also received a boost during these talks because the preparation of the agreement is expected to intensify economic and cultural cooperation, which still lags behind the high level of political accord. Separate protocols on financial-economic and technical cooperation, which have just been signed in La Paz, are now opening up opportunities for the implementation of these objectives, which through more trade, extensive assistance, and credit facilities should ensure reciprocal advantages in development actions and in the consolidation of the traditional Bolivian-Yugoslav friendship.

RIBICIC RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD192225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Central Committee Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic stated this evening, Tuesday, that the talks he had with Romanian party and state head Nicolae Ceausescu were conducted in the atmosphere of confidence and that this visit is assessed by his hosts, themselves, as a major step forward in advancing the Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation.

In a shorter statement given on the arrival from the Romanian capital Ribicic stressed that during his visit concrete proposals for advancing trade and joint appearances of Romania and Yugoslavia on third markets were discussed.

RWANDAN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU191341 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 83 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda, yesterday concluded his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left for Kiga.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, saw the guest from friendly and nonaligned Rwanda off at the Belgrade airport at Surcin.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE

LD191035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by President Raif Dizdarevic this morning (Tuesday) left for an official five-day visit to France at the invitation of the National Assembly of France.

During the visit the delegation will have meetings and talks with the highest-ranking representatives of the Assembly and Senate, and with the premier. The talks will encompass the most topical issues in bilateral cooperation and international relations. This is the first visit to France by a Yugoslav parliamentarian delegation after more than two and a half decades.

Under the program of the visit the Yugoslav parliamentarian delegation will also attend a session of the National Assembly, which is not a common practice on similar occasions.

EXPORT PLANS NOT FULFILLED IN FIRST QUARTER

AU181137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 83 p 4

[A. Petrovic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 12 Apr -- Yugoslav foreign trade in the first 3 months this year was better than in the same period last year, but if compared with what was planned according to the resolution for 1983, it turns out that our total exports were 10 percent less than planned and exports to the convertible currency countries 20 percent less than planned. This was stated at the session of the Coordination Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, which also concluded that analyses should be made on individual markets. "This is especially important because the situation has been changing rapidly, especially after the reduction of crude oil prices, and therefore some previously attractive markets ceased being so. Countries which until recently were rich have started to reduce their commodity imports and the number of their investment projects."

The second issue discussed was the instructions for implementing the uniform criteria for the foreign exchange distribution in 1983. At tomorrow's session the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Interest Community for Foreign Economic Relations will express its views on these instructions and after that work organizations will know how much foreign exchange they may use for their own needs -- for imports of raw materials, equipment, and other needs of economic operations -- and how much they have to allocate for common needs.

Judging by the views expressed at today's meeting of the Coordination Committee, the chances for the adoption of the instructions on the criteria at tomorrow's session of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Interest Community for Foreign Economic Relations are very poor. All those who spoke at the chamber's session -- and many did -- criticized the instructions for being too complicated and unclear and for complicating the criteria instead of explaining them. Besides, the instructions impose many administrative jobs on the chamber that it cannot possibly perform for cadre and technical reasons. Many amendments to the instructions are expected from work organizations, which will postpone their adoption.

Thus, the economic representatives are exhausting themselves with barren discussions and complicated mechanisms while time and tasks are irretrievably passing by and the most elementary conditions for the normal work of the export-oriented economy have not been yet ensured."

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS FINANCIAL ISSUES

AU151519 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Summary] Several committees of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber had sessions today:

The Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy discussed the shortage of medicines and the question of when the National Bank will be able to ensure the $30 million for importing raw materials and the $10 million for importing finished medicines and medical supplies it was asked to ensure as its first task.

"The Committee for Socioeconomic Relations discussed the role of commodity reserves at a time of the commodity shortage on the market and in view of the all-people's defense system." It was said that all social subjective factors should participate in ensuring stable sources for financing commodity reserves. Istvan Berdal, representative of the Federal Executive Council, informed the delegates that the Social Accord and an amendment to the federal law on commodity reserves are being prepared.

The Committee for the Federal Budget accepted the proposal for the decision on the allocation of funds for noneconomic investments. The funds will amount to 1.02 billion dinars -- 30.8 percent less than in last year's budget -- and therefore will be primarily used for priority needs, such as the Federal Flight Control Administration, which will receive $500 million [figure as heard] and for the modernization of customs building, primarily the Sentilj customs house.

CROATIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD182203 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Last Year Croatia repaid $1.626 billion of foreign debt. This is the largest repaid obligation to date. But again this year the republic's obligations are not small by any means. They amount to $1.552 billion. This was discussed at the session of the Council of the Republic in Zagreb, chaired by Marijan Cvetkovic, which debated the topical economic trends and the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

Speaking on this subject, Ante Skataretiko, vice president of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council, stressed that the economic situation in the republic is still complex, but that in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy the first encouraging positive results were appearing. The illusion still prevails here and there that the economic difficulties could be resolved on a short-term basis, this year in fact, Skataretiko said, and pointed out that what was at stake were long-term efforts which demanded that the established policy be strictly implemented at all levels.

Skataretiko spoke in positive terms about the new foreign exchange law that had just been adopted and for which uniform criteria had been accepted, and he pointed out that what was ahead was the work of economic reproduction entities establishing mutual self-management accords.

He also said that a uniform energy balance sheet for Yugoslavia had been adopted for the first time, and that the price of Yugoslav and imported crude oil had been evened out, which represented a major step in resolving the problems of the oil industry.

New measures provide better prospects for agriculture and tourism, but without these two branches associating and linking up there will be no favorable results. Skataretiko also stressed that it is necessary to speed up the establishment of the Associated Bank of Croatia, which will monitor development programs.

With reference to the supply of goods to the population, it was noted that the problem of flour and wheat had been resolved, that the resolution of the problem of the sugar supply through imports was in progress and that the problem of importing material for detergents, and of ensuring artificial fertilizer, pesticides, and other material needed for sowing had been resolved.

The foreign exchange aspect of the import of medicines has also been resolved. The resolution of other problems of the supply of goods to the population is in progress, in order to stabilize matters by the time the tourist season begins. Replying to questions from the members of the Council of the Republic, Skataretiko stressed that the first stage of the DINA petrochemical complex would be completed by the end of the year, while the second and third stages have, for the time being, been shelved. Replying to the question about Obrovac, he said the answer should be given by the aluminium industry for which Obrovac had in fact been built.

Members of the Council of the Republic also heard the report on the political security situation in Croatia submittee by Zdravko Mustac, deputy republican secretary for internal affairs.